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The rising rubbish avalanche could poison the world

Each year in the Federal Republic about four cubic metres of rubbish per capita are produced.

Bonn's Town and Country Planning Institute states that rubbish dumps are continually growing.

Unless some efficient means of garbage disposal is invented the day could come when living conditions are seriously jeopardised by masses of rubbish. Future generations are in danger of being forced to live on mountains of trash.

Figures show that it is private households that produce the most rubbish. In 1967 Federal Republic families threw out a forty million cubic metre mountain of waste.

Industry on the other hand is not such a large-scale producer of waste products. Industrial concerns threw out "only" fifteen million cubic metres of rubbish.

Estimates show that there were in the end fifteen million cubic metres of clear sludge, with further heaps of rubbish being produced when houses are torn down and more coming from agricultural waste.

It is estimated that in 1967 the overall total of rubbish produced in the Federal Republic was about 200 million cubic metres.

The amount of household waste to be coped with was shown to be dependent on the size of the neighbourhood. In cities of more than one million inhabitants there was 0.93 cubic metres per head of domestic rubbish. Towns of only 10,000 to 20,000 could boast of only 0.58 cubic metres per person.

In small towns and villages the amount of throw-out is even smaller.

The reason for these differences lies in the fact that country people tend to buy fewer packaged articles and have more opportunity for building bonfires and getting rid of their own rubbish.

Shopping in big cities varies greatly from shopping in smaller localities, according to sociologists.

In bigger cities far more packaging materials are used when all kinds of items are sold.

Estimates show that household waste alone is increasing by five or seven per cent. Waste disposal is becoming more difficult and experts feel we are on the brink of a catastrophe since local authorities are unable to implement sufficient waste-disposal measures.

Household waste is disposed of almost completely by dumping it in the countryside. Only 1.35 million tons of household rubbish is burnt and 190,000 tons are turned into compost. Almost ninety per cent of household throwouts are just dumped. At the moment there are about 50,000 rubbish dumps in the Federal Republic. But only five per cent of all waste-disposal areas are regulated and controlled by the Bonn Town and Country Planning Institute.

Incinerating rubbish would go a long way towards solving these problems. First of all it is expensive and secondly there are now some kinds of rubbish which cannot be burnt. A large number of plastics and metals can severely damage important parts of incinerators. Even after



The Waste Land

(Photo: Günther)

rubbish has been burnt rubbish remains. Burning only reduces the weight of the rubbish by fifty to seventy per cent. The incinerators produce ash and further dumps are needed for this.

A particular problem is disposal of the rising tide of scrap cars. In America and other European countries a new method of wreck disposal has been developed. The cars are quite simply tipped into the sea.

If we were to tip the rest of the rubbish we produce into the oceans we would have discovered the surest way of poisoning mankind. Scientists are therefore duty bound to find new ways of disposing of trash. The balance of nature has already been greatly disturbed and something must be discovered to clear up this problem before long.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 March 1970)

What's in a name

Minister of the Interior Hans Eisele has come to the conclusion that the most natural thing in a favour of measures to allow universal world. Chauvinists in both countries women in future to use with utmost care to realise that world affairs blessing the title "Frau", as long as we have assumed new dimensions.

This move comes as a result of years of technicians at Cape Kennedy but agitation by Free Democrat Bundestag member and vice-president Lisa Funcke.

Up until now, according to Minister Genscher, the general use of the elements ended with a small mixed Cabinet "Frau" has only been official in the White House, also some Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony, thing unique and a small gesture.

The expense of the first Social Democratic Chancellor's maiden visit to Washington may not, strictly speaking, have been necessary but the superb performance of Willy Brandt and his wife but was not only an exhausting business but also a sound investment.

There is no need to deny its relevance for the forthcoming important local elections in this country, yet even though all that American TV commentators could think of to say at the end of the first day of negotiations was that Willy Brandt's English is first-rate and the second day was drowned by the publicity

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afforded to the launching of Apollo 13 the new style of government in Bonn as demonstrated by Willy Brandt will not be without effect on his hosts.

The visit will certainly have made its mark on the stern old senators who used to recommend the President to call Bonn to heel in plain-dealing Texas fashion.

The Chancellor was not to be put out of his stride in Washington, not even by the most venomous of questions. In his years as Governing Mayor of West Berlin, Bundestag member, chairman of the Social Democrats and Foreign Minister he

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Willy Brandt reinvigorates Bonn-Washington ties

The Federal government's "American Week" was an unmistakable demonstration of what Chancellor Brandt on his return termed a "confirmation and affirmation of German-American partnership."

The two countries are dependent on each other and accept this mutual dependence as the most natural thing in a favour of measures to allow universal world. Chauvinists in both countries women in future to use with utmost care to realise that world affairs blessing the title "Frau", as long as we have assumed new dimensions.

Performances will not always be as top-rate as that achieved by the cool team of technicians at Cape Kennedy but agitation by Free Democrat Bundestag member and vice-president Lisa Funcke.

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has, when all is said and done, learnt enough English to be able to confer with Richard Nixon and other American leaders directly and without the aid of an interpreter.

The Washington talks will have settled once and for all such speculative doubts as may have been harboured in East Berlin or elsewhere. This country's policy on detente and the Eastern Bloc enjoys the White House's full support.

Despite all assertions to the contrary by the Christian Democrats and the Texas-talking Christian Social Union in Bavaria Willy Brandt has never had the slightest intention of giving a breakneck rodeo performance in order to impress the Soviet Union the only misunderstandings that needed to be clarified were the collected nonsense of Bonn going it alone to the East, a new Rapallo and a sell-out to Moscow.

President Nixon noted, and Chancellor Brandt could not agree more, that "Both you and we will not forget that we cannot gain new friends at the expense of old friendships."

The President thus outlined with a fair degree of clarity what precautions are to be observed in the West's concerted action towards the East. Relaxation of tension and safeguarding of the peace "must be pursued by exhausting all possibilities of negotiation." This justifies both the substance and the timing of Bonn's moves up to and including recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier between Poland and the GDR.

Before this milestone in reconciliation between this country and Eastern Europe is reached, however, Bonn and Washington and both together in Nato must conscientiously synchronise all moves.

Bonn must not attempt to interfere in the great powers' own business either. That is to say that Bonn must respect the priority of the Salt talks and the Allied discussion of genuine safeguards for West Berlin.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 April 1970)

Chancellor Brandt did well in Washington. A wide-ranging programme of Ministerial talks had rid him of so much ballast that by the time he himself met President Nixon there were no time-wasting details left to complicate matters.

The two men were able to concentrate on fundamentals and synchronise their basic policy lines. This was by no means a matter of leaving aside specific topics and taking refuge in clichés. Directions were decided and details had to be settled in relation to weightier political considerations.

A case in point is the unpleasant matter of the cost of stationing American troops in Europe, a topic that is as hoary and ridden with misunderstandings as the Atlantic alliance itself.

The prevalent opinion has always been that since US forces are mainly stationed in this country they are first and foremost here because of the Germans,



President Nixon bidding Chancellor Willy Brandt farewell after the Washington talks. From Washington Chancellor Brandt flew to Cape Kennedy to watch the launching of Apollo 13. (Photo: dpa)

America and the EEC

There must be no stopping short at the mere undertakings on the Common Market that Chancellor Brandt made President Nixon with the best of intentions, otherwise the conflict of interests the Atlantic alliance that the Chancellor so rightly fears will inevitably arise.

The Washington talks must bring about a definite result soon on what is, as regards the future of partnership and cooperation, a crucial issue, that of relations between the Common Market and the United States.

Now that Willy Brandt is back in this country a serious attempt must be made to put two matters straight:

1. Material interests of individual countries must no longer be allowed to slow down the progress of Common Market entry talks and postpone still longer the expansion of the European Economic Community. The tendency is once more apparent and in the next few

weeks the Federal government must expressly counter it.

Progress towards European integration is at least as important as continuation of Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc. Partial success in the one is an additional precondition of subsequent success in the other and reconciliation with the East will take time — a great deal of time.

America has a right to expect Europe to reach new dimensions. Bonn must act accordingly.

2. The Brandt/Scheel administration must also ensure that the EEC parts company with its remaining vestiges of trade policy discrimination. For some time Americans have been expressing exaggerated anxiety about discrimination of this kind, particularly as certain export lobbies have been trying to bring influence to bear on the politicians.

Every aspect of the EEC that is grist to the mill must be eliminated. Continued on page 2

Defence costs in Europe

who must accordingly foot the bulk of the bill.

The truth of the matter is that both the strategic concept and the provision of the wherewithal are the concern of Nato as a whole. As the forces and military facilities provided serve to protect all member-countries any redistribution of the expense is subject to joint consideration of changes in concept and the resultant cost-sharing.

This, in other words but unambiguously, is what Willy Brandt has to say in Washington and President Nixon, although hard pressed by Congress critics, accepted the tenet even before the two men met. The rest is a matter for the North Atlantic Council.

It will be up to the Nato Council so to define the joint offer of equal and mutual reductions in troop strength to both the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries that the "Eastern Bloc," in replying yes or no, can itself assess the prospects of success of a European security conference.

Brandt also pointed out that Western Europe, which the United States has always encouraged to play a joint role in international politics, is on the way to doing so.

Expansion of the Common Market, which had led not only to agreement but also to the fear of competition, was claimed by the Chancellor in his Washington talks to be imminent. It is high time America started viewing Europe not only as a sphere of interest but also as an independent force alongside the Soviet Union and Red China.

Hans Ost
(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 11 April 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

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(Lübecker Nachrichten, 7 April 1971)

POLITICS

Basic law as a basis for the State

LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF RECOGNITION

Our State was born amid legal expert's discussions and their contradictory opinions have accompanied it ever since. It is no wonder that at every supposed turn the never-ending discussions of the experts become loud and audible once again.

Since the final years of the Roman Empire State organisation in Germany has been mainly legal organisation, apart from the equally important social aspects. When the political situation first got into difficulties impending disaster was instantly announced by a tremor running through the legal foundations.

Today lawyers are considering the legal consequences of recognising the German Democratic Republic (GDR). It is certainly no coincidence that they encounter questions leading back to the source, questions that had divided their predecessors when they had to discuss a draft for Basic Law.

At the constitutional assembly on the Herrenchiemsee they could not agree whether the Empire left behind by Bismarck had been brought to an end by unconditional surrender, thus becoming for ever extinct, or whether it continued its existence in the people living on the territory it retained.

The question whether a successor State based on identity continued to exist or whether a completely new federalised State was to be formed as desired by those provincial states that still remained intact had to stay unanswered until Konrad-Adenauer ignored the necessity of indecision and gave priority as occasion demanded to a new start or legal succession.

Adenauer himself thought that he was immune from dissensions within himself in the face of this unclarified situation.

It can now no longer be ignored that the relations of the government and the governing parties with Christian Democrat Opposition are rapidly worsening.

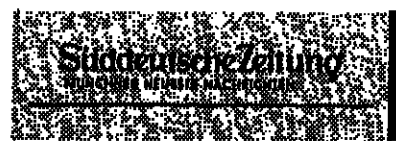
At the centre of controversy are not, as might have been expected, questions of domestic policy, the area of the Federal government's main offensive. The dispute is centred round this country's German and Eastern European policy.

Considering the statements and counter-statements of the past few days and announcements from both the Federal Republic and East Berlin, there seems to be no other topic that could provide serious competition to Eastern European policy.

People are getting their eye in. The one side is aiming at what it calls the discriminatory laws that could, though they need not, prove a stumbling-block for the Kassel meeting. The targets in the Federal Republic are the alleged preliminary payments made by the Federal government in its Eastern European policy and the alleged standstill of exploratory talks in Moscow and Warsaw conducted by State Secretaries Egon Bahr and Georg Duckwitz respectively.

The rapid succession of demands for recognition, being made by the Socialist Unity Party (SED) press, their attacks on politicians, mainly those belonging to the Social Democratic Party (SPD), especially Helmut Schmidt and, recently, Willy Brandt, and their campaign against the term "inner-German relations" show only too plainly that the SED is conscious of its own weakness in home affairs.

The party knew this before the Erfurt



Similarly the problem of the nation scarcely troubled him. He was attracted by the foundation of a State as he wanted it and he sought the power that this would bring with it as a possibility at any rate.

The Prime Ministers of the states in the Western Zones thought differently. Even before they met at Herrenchiemsee they had aimed to hold up a development that seemed threatening to them.

After the London recommendations of the three Western Foreign Ministers had authorised them to convene a Constituent National Assembly they once again tried to evade this.

At a meeting on the Rittersstuhl near Koblenz in July 1948 they decided upon a cover note for their counterproposals requesting a postponement of a National Assembly and the composition of a German constitution until conditions were such that an all-German government could be formed and a sufficient degree of sovereignty restored.

Justifying their reservations the Prime Ministers said that they attached great importance on avoiding anything that could deepen the split between East and West. They found it questionable to give an expedient organisation, as the fusion of the three Western zones of occupation was, all the attributes of a State until this could include all Germany.

For this reason they suggested a constitution should be replaced only by a Basic Law with less claims and that they

should refuse the envisaged plebiscite on it. They did not want to make the will of the people equally responsible for an interim solution that would be carefully shielded from any solemn establishment. The body commissioned to prepare Basic Law was called the Parliamentary Council and not Constituent Assembly.

The mood of the Parliamentary Council, convening at a time when Stalin was preparing to undermine German confidence in the Western powers with the blockade of Berlin, was expressed by Carlo Schmid when he said, "When the people organise itself merely as a function of the will of a superior foreign force, even under the compulsion, to follow certain directives, the result is no more than an organism bearing a more or less administrative stamp."

Considering the concern of the hesitant Prime Ministers and the fear of the founders that a fragmentary State could be born that could finally prove not to be provisional as well as the patriotic desires of many Parliamentary Councilors such as Theodor Heuss who hoped to save "indivisible Germany" at all events, the preamble to Basic Law will be seen in another light than by those who would like most of all to go with Rainer Barzel to Karlsruhe to complain of a breach of constitution.

Who is there that does not see the contradiction between the solemnity of the preamble with its call to strive for national unity and the modest intention of giving legal order to the inevitable?

The dilemma of powerlessness has given rise to an understandable desperation concerning this country's destiny. The preamble at least imposes on forthcoming generations the duty of fulfilling what must remain denied to contemporaries of the catastrophe resulting in division.

Possible Bonn-GDR diplomatic ties do not excite Moscow

meeting and the spontaneous demonstrations of sympathy for the Federal Chancellor by young citizens bore this out, though supporters of the heritage of both Weimar and Eisenach were represented.

The SED already knew from public opinion polls that 71 per cent of the working community had described Germany and not the German Democratic Republic (GDR) as their mother country.

Test questions relating to the cooperation theory and the Brezhnev Doctrine did not result in answers that were likely to allay the SED's concern in home affairs or give it more room for manoeuvre.

If there was a result to the Erfurt meeting that everyone can see it must be the renewed confirmation of how difficult and wearisome the road to gradual rapprochement between the two States in Germany is going to be.

The somewhat premature critics of this policy who claim that these efforts have already come to a standstill or have failed altogether ignore the struggle necessary in the fifties, just after the Federal Republic had been set up, to restore relations with neighbouring countries in Western Europe after the war.

Then too successes were not chalked up overnight. Then too there were setbacks and cases of ill feeling that were not all reported back to Bonn - this occurred

Those who come down from spheres of meditation will not find it to recognise that the prevalent trends could not be overcome. The victorious powers were unable to their increasing pressure. At the March 1946 Winston Churchill spoke the first time of the Iron Curtain shadow over a Europe that was completely different than the one fought for by its liberators.

Not long afterwards in his Harvard speech General Eisenhower announced that a withdrawal of American troops from Europe within years, as President Roosevelt had at the Yalta Conference, was not possible.

Shortly afterwards British Minister Ernest Bevin summarised a thing that had happened since victory over Hitler in one sentence: "The reason for the conference was that now think of Western Europe as a DGB headquarters in Düsseldorf. And so it occurred that the recommendations advocating a gradual reform of the three Western zones preceded by a statement of the military governors which said, 'longer want to content ourselves with political and economic vacuum'."

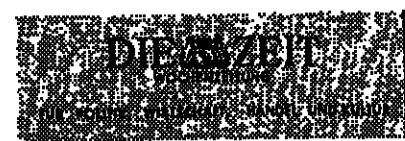
We are being swept along by political trends again today. The interest, quite apart from the fact that it now completely different. Behind the Western powers' desire of the strait-jacket of appointments and detente, especially on the part of Americans who are trying to come to settlement with the other world and the Soviet Union's aim of the consolidation achieved in its dominion by an international guaranteeing the status quo.

It is not possible for a medium such as the Federal Republic to position of vulnerability to swing the tide. It can only stand at the make sure that it does not "aggravate". When a nation is involved in the ways of fate the only is circumspection and lasting not the still so well-intended belief that future generations can believe.

Hermann Prohl
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 April 1970)

LABOUR RELATIONS

Trade unions pursue moderate reform policy



One question that always has explosive power is where this country's trades unions stand and what they have up their sleeve. It is asked again because of a recent event organised by the Confederation of Trades Unions' school in Bad Kreuznach.

"Trade Union theory today" was the title of the conference. Some fifty union officials and members of various ranks and origins took part along with some scientists and journalists.

The reason for the conference was that now think of Western Europe as a DGB headquarters in Düsseldorf. And so it occurred that the recommendations advocating a gradual reform of the three Western zones preceded by a statement of the military governors which said, 'longer want to content ourselves with political and economic vacuum'."

Time will tell if this expectation is to be fulfilled. Even if this should not be the case, every attempt to define the unions' position can count on considerable public interest, quite apart from the fact that it now completely different. Behind the Western powers' desire of the strait-jacket of appointments and detente, especially on the part of Americans who are trying to come to settlement with the other world and the Soviet Union's aim of the consolidation achieved in its dominion by an international guaranteeing the status quo.

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The politically extreme unions of DGB head Heinz Oskar Vetter described the aims and position of this country's trades unions roughly as follows.

Hermann Prohl
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 April 1970)

France, Belgium and Italy are based on class struggle. The social order they aim for is conceivable only beyond the realms of capitalism. They therefore decline any form of participation. Intentional, militant clashes with their opponents, employers and the State, are meant to undermine existing economic and social structures and achieve their ambitious aims.

American business Unions work on a completely different level and have completely different aims. They see themselves as no more than a partner and limit themselves to raising the price of labour within the system and rigorously exploiting the existing market opportunities.

Unions in this country reject both extremes of union action. They want neither violent overthrow of the existing social order nor the mere increase of members' incomes without regard to more important aspects and the common good.

Unions in the Federal Republic see themselves as an integrating ingredient and guarantee of the system that must admittedly first be built into the free, democratic order understood by the unions by the introduction of a juster distribution of wealth and the equal participation of employees in all decisions.

When foreigners who know something about social welfare policy come to the Federal Republic they normally find two institutions here remarkable - labour exchanges and professional training.

Both are disputed here however. The legislature has once again made a thorough examination of the system of training and endorsed it. It has frequently proved its adaptability and efficiency.

And the labour exchanges are often thought of as far too bureaucratic to carry out the functions of a modern labour policy that reaches into the future. The labour exchanges' monopoly has been criticised. Many observers consider career advice to be too static. Some even think that it is best to choose one's own career and place of work without having recourse to the exchanges.

The Federal Labour Institute in Nuremberg recently published its latest monthly report and again expressed its opinion on the situation of the labour market.

This routine procedure, scarcely heeded now, does reveal one advantage of this form of labour administration: exact information on the labour situation, the extent of unemployment and the differing developments in the various Federal States.

This analyses of the labour market gives valuable data for commercial policy and social measures. Many Western countries are working in the dark in this sphere and want to use German experiences dating back to 1927 and the establishment of the Reich Labour Institute.

There is a second advantage. The organisation of the Federal Labour Institute into State Labour Exchanges, Labour Exchanges and subsidiaries and the participation of management and trades

affecting them. Vetter said the example of participation showed the basic decision that unions in this country had made.

The statements made by the top man of the DGB in Bad Kreuznach certainly did not fulfil the demands of a trades union theory in the strict sense of the word. Some of his own members then attacked him for this. This country's unions obviously do not yet have their own theory. What they do possess is a strategic concept to govern their practical policy. And this concept can alarm only those people who believe that existing social conditions are the best possible.

The unions comprising the DGB are no closed unit where every question has only one answer. The range of ideas on the social order of the future is wide. But there can be no doubt that the large majority of members, especially those in the higher and highest ranks, are averse to revolutionary adventures and firmly committed to a course of reform.

Participation is not an intermediate stage on the way to full decision-making but the end product of integration of the worker into a society founded on cooperation between the two equally important factors of labour and (private) capital.

Participation - and its opponents must consider this - would indeed be the conclusive domestication and pacification of the unions within the framework of a system that could no longer be termed capitalist (though that depends on the definition) but would certainly be far removed from socialism.

And so it is not a complete coincidence that participation, increasingly the central

point of union policy in this country, encounters extreme displeasure from those whose final aim is the socialist ultimate solution.

Ernest Mandel, the Belgian social and trades union theoretician, spoke at Bad Kreuznach as a representative of this course. Mandel is a left-wing socialist and lectured his colleagues from a Marxist point of view.

Mandel claims that participation disguises class differences. Workers sharing in decision-making and unions sharing responsibility become stabilising elements in the prevailing social order. Unions then no longer deserve their name as they have lost contact with the masses and are finally condemned to insignificance.

In view of the internal worries of Federal Republic trades unions, in view of declining membership, the lack of member activity and not least wildcat strikes, demands to carry out a radical, belligerent policy based on an enviably consistent theoretical concept cannot fail to make a certain impression.

Theoretic interest only

But at present there is nothing to show this country's unions, at any rate their leading men, could find more than a theoretic interest in the messianic vision of a soviet, socialist society.

That is the position at present taken up by the DGB. Any changes will depend not least on what successes the unions will have in pursuing their course of reform.

This country's unions, accused of pious reformism and observed with mistrust by progressive sister organisations in other countries, are condemned to success. Their opponents, this country's management, would be well advised not to make this success too difficult to come by.

Wolfgang Richter
(DIE ZEIT, 3 April 1970)

Labour exchanges continue to offer good service to workers

unions guarantee a cooperative attitude and uninterrupted activity on the spot.

Those looking for work or advice do not have far to go. The nearest exchange is not far away and full employment guarantees a wide range of vacant posts. Want-ads and independent advisers supplement this system of supply and information.

The monopoly argument does not carry much weight. The exploitation of credulous workers would quickly reach epidemic proportions if the wrong interpretation of the principle of competition led to an end to the exchanges' predominance in supplying labour. Honest advisers and their helpers would remain in the minority. Shady characters would swoop on the barely sufficient labour market and effect doubtful transactions.

The third advantage is that measures towards guaranteed full-time employment would not be conceivable without the Federal Labour Institute. The best example is the payment of bad-weather money to building workers and the backing of winter construction.

The Federal Institute pay 833 million Marks in bad-weather payments and 64 million towards winter construction. Total expenditure of the Institute was just 2,900 million Marks.

The fourth advantage is the possibilities of generous backing of further professional training and re-training by a well-coordinated apparatus. In 1969 the Labour Institute spent 132 million Marks

on professional training alone. Added to this came further measures of great benefit to many workers.

These examples on the credit side are remarkable enough. But there are still many problems in this sphere and both State and labour administration will have to deal with them.

1: Unemployment is still a material catastrophe for many. The insurance now paid by all workers with a contribution of 1.3 per cent (management pays half) and a calculation limit of 1,300 Marks covers only some sixty per cent of incomes in this range in the case of unemployment. That means that anyone earning more than 1,300 Marks a month receives only sixty per cent of this contribution if unemployed.

2: The proportion of older workers in the total unemployment figure is alarmingly high. In May 1969 more than sixty per cent of the unemployed were over 45. The labour exchanges must think of something new to remedy this situation.

3: Advertising and information is not sufficiently modern and effective.

4: Advice and allocation of posts must be more direct and personal.

The much-vaunted seventies present new and higher demands to labour exchanges too. These can be mastered only by increasing flexibility and lessening bureaucracy.

Werner Mithlbradt
(DIE ZEIT, 6 April 1970)

■ BALLET

Dame Margot stars in Stuttgart

Stuttgart is the scene of many new ballet premieres these days. Two weeks ago we saw MacMillan's *Miss Julie* and John Cranko's *Brouillards* and now these ballets are followed by *Poème de l'Extase*, again by Cranko.

This latest work was specially produced for Dame Margot Fonteyn who is at present also appearing as Odette/Odile in the Stuttgart production of *Swan Lake*.

The ballet is splendid and culinary, though this is not intended to be an insult. Cranko has brought painter Gustav Klimt on to the stage. His colours are then adopted by Jürgen Rose for an exquisite, extraordinarily precious, individual decor and tasteful costumes the totality of which is then adapted by the dancers.

The subject receives corresponding treatment. It is not an attempt to reproduce the nebulous, pantheistic, erotic narrative that Scriabin wrote in verse for his *Poème* (before this comes the ninth piano sonata orchestrated by Wolfgang Fortner). Instead it shows the ecstasy of a diva's love, the personification of a Klimt lady.

The diva is giving a soirée. Her guests are eccentric. They lie on top of another to form a mountain, they make a giant bouquet of waving hands. One of them, the youth, woos her. But she falls not in love but back into reminiscence.

Four of her earlier lovers appear, their cloaks fly through the air like the wings of a giant butterfly and they emerge from the "cloth" floating down around them. The effect is fantastic. It is a fascinating optical representation of Scriabin's exciting, rousing music.

In the midst of this relaxed bacchanalia, this drunken ghostliness, the youth appears as a real contrasting figure. He tries to draw the diva into his reality. But she becomes resigned and remains behind alone in her world the past, paralysed into the Klimt picture.

Those who saw Fonteyn for the first time this evening can scarcely imagine the way she dances. She played the artificial, artistic diva exquisitely, modishly fragile and remained standing in precious poses.

She was in the air most of the time, raised in subtle combinations and passed on from lover to lover. If the effect had not been so striking it would have been



A scene from John Cranko's "Poème de l'Extase"

(Photo: Hannes Kilian)

possible to regard it as everyday choreographic fare.

The audience too became ecstatic about the performances of Dame Margot, her partners Egon-Madsen-Jan Stripling, Bernd Borg, Heinz Claus and Richard Cragun, the choreographer and the stage designer. Cranko knelt before the prima ballerina as if he was bowing to the Madonna. She lifted him up, kissed him and everybody was happy.

Before the premiere, interrupted fleetingly by a technical fault, there was a performance of Stravinsky's *Apollon* with Balanchine's choreography danced by Marcia Haydée and Heinz Claus. Finally we saw Cranko's *Katalyse* with catalyst Richard Cragun.

People have often thought that it would be better for Cranko to devote himself more to his Munich ensemble. Ballet dancers at Stuttgart are unbeatable.

Hans Göhl
(Münchener Merkur, 26 March 1970)

Survey analyses wishes of Bremen's theatre-goers

Like to see Hochhuth's *Guerillas* and an eighteen-year-old schoolgirl wants *Charley's Aunt*. A 49-year-old wants to hear musical experiments by Mauricio Kagel while a twenty-year-old prefers *Margarethe* or *Land des Lächelns*.

Modern musicals take up a privileged position on the list. Top is the musical *Hair* which thirty people would like to see, mainly young people aged between fifteen and 27. Two elderly theatre-goers also wanted to see it. At a distance follow *Fiddler on the Roof* and the old favourite *My Fair Lady*.

In the opera category *Nabucco*, *Aida*, *Undine* and *Martha* were mentioned several times. Modern operas were not named at all. Mozart, Rossini, Weber, Lortzing,

Verdi, Wagner and Puccini occupy the first few positions with *Tales of Hoffmann*, *Hansel and Gretel* and Orff and Berg. Richard Strauss was mentioned only for his opera *Rosenkavalier*.

The demand for operetta seems to have decreased. But people did want to see *Der Vetter aus Dingsda*, *Das Land des Lächelns* and *Feuerwerk*.

Nobody wanted Schiller, Kleist, Hebbel, Grillparzer and Hauptmann. But Shakespeare, Sophocles' *Antigone*, Aristophanes' *Birds* and the two German Classics *Nathan der Weise* and *Faust* were mentioned.

Rank outsiders are Auber's *La Muette de Portici*, Massenet's *Werther*, Offenbach's *Bluebeard*, Nedbal's *Polenblut*, Max Halbe's *Youth*, various comedies by Hermann Bahr and Tolstoy's *Power of Darkness*.

The theatre direction is interpreting the results of the survey more as an expression of the degree of familiarity and less the degree of quality.

Günther Beneke-Kracht
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 1 April 1970)

Subsidies proposed to brake further cinema closures



Every day sees a cinema close in the Federal Republic as the number of places without a cinema, especially in towns numbering five to ten thousand inhabitants, steadily increases.

It is mainly family enterprises in the closing down. The owners simply will to carry on.

The closures are compelled by the possibility of selling cinemas to the market chains and the spread of rent, especially in smaller towns where the owner dares to look at them for fear of his or her reputation.

In the Federal Republic there are communities numbering between ten thousand inhabitants. At the end of 1968 these towns had 1,190 cinemas. Since 1 January 1969 a further 2,100 towns of this size are without a cinema. In the next group, towns numbering between twenty and fifty thousand inhabitants, there are places without a cinema. Of the towns with a population between fifty thousand and six do not have a cinema.

It is now being considered whether if so how, cinemas can be set up in the State to show good films. The Academy programme changing regularly in the week. Industrial films, documentaries and films by younger directors are also being shown. This would be a successful platform for experimental theatre from all over the world.

These cinemas could be set up in the cinema clubs in cinemas now lying in ruins or in community centres and where it is usually possible to show 35mm projectors are available which have a greater bearing on the social old cinemas these must be used. 16mm projectors can be bought for 15,000 Marks. Annual running costs would be about 20,000 Marks. Each fulltime director were appointed.

But there are other difficulties. The Academy has called on eighty someone who knows films and playwrights, including librettists, composers. In every town and district there are however film bureaux. All right plays for the roughly forty pre-concerned with cultural affairs policy in the drama week.

These artists must fulfil only one select the films - not an easy task. The running time of the plays is minutes and less than fifty. To date fifty authors have agreed to cooperate.

The towns themselves, the Academy and the Federal states will be holding a congress for men to give financial subsidies. It is offering the plays submitted to a number of theatre companies which will rehearse them and estimated cost of twenty million Marks from public funds.

In the subsidised cinemas an initial. The Academy of Dramatic Arts is planning stage. But even if these succeed in only two thirds of the plays without a cinema being considered, the million people will be reached and estimated cost of twenty million Marks from public funds.

Among them are Thomas Bernhard, Bazon Brock, Wolfgang Deichsel, Peter Handke, Peter Weiss, Jandl, Kagel, Herbrich, Wondratschek and Ziem.

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If official cultural affairs policy will concentrate mainly with problems of this is due to the quality of the dual artistic films. If commercial films will not show them then the subsidies must. A beginning has been made - let us now hope that it will not be before plans are put into practice.

A. Bechtold
(Münchener Merkur, 26 March 1970)

THEATRE

Audience protest at Rudkin play performed at Wuppertal



Wuppertal, famous for solid, progressive theatrical work, now has another scandal on its hands. Towards the end of the Federal Republic premiere of a David Rudkin play *Vor der Nacht* (Before Night Came) at least a third of the audience stormed out of the theatre and gave vent to its displeasure.

A courageous call to the mostly elderly protesters to remain in the theatre and put up with the play since they had put up with

concentration camps without making a protest only increased their desire to get out. This was not without ironic consequences. Those who had shut their eyes to the Nazi concentration camps acted accordingly in ignoring the scene of this horrific play in Wuppertal.

What gave rise to the great displeasure of the audience? Nothing less than the minutely detailed ritual murder of a Jewish tramp (Bernhard Minetti) by labourers on an English market garden.

No 'Experimenta' at Frankfurt this year

Frankfurt's *Experimenta*, a dramatic experiment, will not be taking place this year, according to this country's Academy of Dramatic Art.

The Academy considers that *Experimenta* as it was presented in previous years has served its purpose. As Dr Urs Widmer, the Academy's secretary, said, it could also be shown in the world.

Experimenta will be back in 1971 in a new guise. It will be a "collage" of the cinema clubs in cinemas now lying in ruins or in community centres and where it is usually possible to show 35mm projectors are available which have a greater bearing on the social old cinemas these must be used. 16mm projectors can be bought for 15,000 Marks. Annual running costs would be about 20,000 Marks. Each fulltime director were appointed.

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A. Bechtold
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 25 March 1970)



A scene from David Rudkin's controversial play performed in Wuppertal

(Photo: Kurt Saurin-Sorani)

Bertolt Brecht's 'Die Tage der Commune' at Stuttgart

Bert Brecht wrote his didactic popular play of revolution *Die Tage der Commune* three years after the Second World War. As in other plays his main concern was with the question whether the new socialistic society could achieve its aims exclusively by peaceful means or whether it was necessary to employ force.

This play, which seeks sympathy for victims of the Commune is particularly topical today when the world is filled with student unrest.

Brecht shows that different opinions can be held on this score. He takes as his example the rising of the Commune of Parisian labourers after the victory of Prussia over Louis Napoleon's France.

In retrospect Brecht tries to show that this initial effort to form a socialist, anti-nationalist and anti-capitalist society foundered because force was employed too late. So indirectly he is approving armed warfare against the class struggle.

In spite of the epic prolongation of the play's action once again the human immediacy and theatrical plausibility of Brecht's dramatic art grips the audience. No one could fail to be touched by the sound instinct of the Cabot family and their feelings in victory and defeat. Brecht used the family members to show the differing attitudes of people in one family in revolutionary times.

Hans Hollmann gave the play its Federal Republic premiere in the Württemberg Staatstheater, Stuttgart. He presented it as *Volkstheater* (popular theatre). Intentionally he made the scenes involving the bourgeois drag to the point of absurdity.

Ulrich Schweiber
(Handelsblatt, 1 April 1970)

On the other hand he depicted the Communards, above all members of the Cabot family, with great vitality designed to win the sympathy of the audience. They are shown to be now delightfully leftwing, now filled with idealistic zeal.

Traugott Buhrer acted a delightful caricature as the boring bourgeois leader, Thiers and as the Prussian Junker Bismarck.

On the Commune side the most striking portrayals came from Wolfgang Schwalm as the lively and humorous "Papa" Nikolaus Hanel and Hannelore Hoyer as a young idealist with a tragic readiness to sacrifice herself to the cause.

Klaus Colberg
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 March 1970)

The Commune barricade in the Pigalle - a scene from Brecht's play
(Photo: Madeline Winkler-Betzendorf)



■ EDUCATION

Volkswagen Foundation overhauls its awards system

In passing their examinations many university graduates feel themselves to be specialists trained only in one field and not yet ready for their future career. The Volkswagen Foundation now proposes to finance further study to help quench the lasting thirst for knowledge present in many young academics.

At the same time the Foundation will counter the lack of scientists with an all-round training. Scholars with a broad education are urgently needed for interdisciplinary research.

The Volkswagen Foundation has already financed 500 courses of further study. The sociological seminar of Hanover's Technical University has examined the reasons and the outcome of these further study courses. The results are now contained in a report by Willi Pöhler.

The most common reasons named by scholarship recipients for a further course of study is the discovery of new personal interests during the first course of study. Other students want to improve career prospects. Specialisation on a border area is rarely mentioned as necessary for a career.

From what subjects did holders of these scholarships come? Protestant theology, pharmacy, jurisprudence, agriculture and horticulture, mechanical engineering and electro-technology are overrepresented.

Protestant theology, general medicine, the economics of science, sociology, politics, psychology, education, chemistry and the economics of engineering are particularly mentioned as necessary for a career.

cularly attractive to those taking up a second course of study.

Protestant theology plays a double role here. It gives many of its graduates the wish to continue their studies and also attracts many graduates of other disciplines.

Pöhler believes that personal reasons such as a change of interests are to avoid starting work. A change of interests during the first course of study occurred above all in students of the Arts, sociology, the natural sciences and medicine.

The apparently more objective hope for an improvement in the initial prospects of a career caused by a second course of study was expressed several times by students of law and economic science. But at the same time Pöhler was unable to find any concrete professional goals.

Pöhler believes that the theoretical approach of university education is responsible for the secret fear of starting to work. Hazy ideas on a future career are closely linked with the lack of satisfaction during a first course of study.

But there is no hope of eliminating the uncertainty of a student's situation by changing subjects if his ideas on a future career continue to remain unclear. From this Pöhler deduces, "This situation can be changed only if the lack of connection between education and later practice is ended along with the obscurity of the course of study."

Educational researchers from Hanover

headed by Professor Christian von Ferber have made proposals based on the report for a change in the normal procedure for awarding grants.

Instead of grants being awarded according to an applicant's particular tastes special attention should now be given to desirable combinations of subjects. Courses supplementing a student's own subject with partial training in other disciplines are to be furthered as essential components of a basic study.

The Volkswagen Foundation has already put some of these recommendations into practice. Among subjects they consider worth backing are biology (physical, biology), biochemistry, biomedical techniques, selected areas of physics and technology (semi-conductor physics and technology and radio astronomy), applied mathematics, mathematical economic science and management.

Sociological investigations accompanying the Volkswagen grant programme have even more plainly helped a decision concerning doctorship grants. A survey among 118 professors in Göttingen and Hanover and their doctorship candidates shows that a doctorship is looked upon more as a status symbol than an academic qualification.

As some civil service posts require a doctorship the Volkswagen Foundation concludes that the State should itself finance the doctorships it demands. The Foundation gives doctorate grants only in exceptional circumstances.

Compared to the fifty million Marks so far given in grants by the Volkswagen Foundation, the costs of the sociological investigation, estimated to be about 70,000 Marks, is no more than a small fraction. But results are far-reaching. Money for education is now being invested far more with a sure aim in mind.

Charles Treffinger

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 March 1970)

Most lecture tours from this country go to Latin America

The agency within this country's Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) responsible for sending lecturers from the Federal Republic to posts abroad have just produced a list of the 121 people it has seconded to foreign universities.

The lecturers are bound to the universities for a number of years and receive donations from the agency as well as their contractual salary from the foreign university.

Bones are mainly outside Europe and North America. 55 lecturers have gone to Latin America, 28 to Africa and eighteen to Asia. Chile is top of the list with fifteen lecturers, followed by Brazil with eleven, Columbia with nine and Argentina with seven.

For Africa the agency supplied four lecturers to both Nigeria and Zambia and three to Ghana, Kenya and the Congo. The remainder were distributed among other African States.

Of the twenty lecturers allocated to European countries Turkey takes up first place with eight because of the long history of close academic contacts between the two countries.

The 121 lecturers belong to nearly all disciplines. Geologists, geographers, physicists, chemists and mathematicians predominate in the sciences. Lecturers in German, agriculture and medicine are also strongly represented.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 March 1970)

Six former W... their own absence notes

Sixth-former Georg B. of the Gasse Grammar School in Bonn wrote his own absence note today: "I could not attend lessons day because I did not feel well."

Georg is one of 300 sixth-former grammar schools in the Federal North Rhine-Westphalia who in the last twelve months have been allowed to write their own notes explaining their absence notes.

The state's Education Minister Düsseldorf is now considering the results of the experiment. It will show whether all sixth-formers are fully aware of the consequences of their absence notes.

A year ago Education Minister Eduard Lönneke spoke of daydreams. Psycho-decreed this opportunity as a first step towards advancing a scholar's responsibility. The one commission into this strange phenomenon.

It occurs when the subject is in a state of consciousness where complete alertness is not demanded and is for the most part withdrawn from the conscious state.

Dr. Küchenhoff of the Bonn University said, "At first they were all daydreams. But they quickly turned into a state of confusion. Illogical, confused events are the results of overlong holidays."

The 300 still have the right to use themselves holidays when they are not in school. They do not use it.

The calculations of the Ministry of Education are correct. At a time when a rare expulsion from the class is being discussed everywhere as a disciplinary measure and has been introduced by some schools, the sixth-formers see the situation differently.

A sixth-former at Bonn summer school said, "I was bored. I wanted to do something to make up for this."

Dr. Karl von der Loo, headmaster of the Kreuzgasse Grammar School, thinks pupils should continue to use their own absence notes. It shows that they are aware of their own absence notes. Nobody needs to use them. Imagined desired events gives the subject hackneyed excuses any more. Scholars have had to get their own signature. Now they bear the responsibility and the risk of being expelled. If he returns to full consciousness continually playing truant with a client reason.

While grammar schools, where dance is voluntary, were successful in their appeal to their pupils' desire for recognition in these days of day-dreams, including heroic dreams, responsibility, truancy at other schools, becoming an increasingly more serious problem.

According to an inquiry by the Bonn office in Essen 500 pupils had been forced to attend elementary or secondary schools every year. In exactly 100 parents were fined for not ensuring that their children attended school. Though before the law action is taken the law says that pupils must have had at least one warning.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 28 March 1970)

One teacher in this is a Christian

Teachers at this country's highest were recently asked to give a spiritual or political position.

31 per cent replied "Christian", 18 per cent "liberal" and 18.7 per cent described themselves as humanists.

The results of this investigation were published in a book by Erwin Schefer of Frankfurt. The book is titled "When year have just been published in the Educationalist, the organ of the Association of Catholic Teachers." 384 grammar school teachers were covered by the survey.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 March 1970)

PSYCHOLOGY

Daydreams analysed scientifically

REAL LIFE PROBLEMS ARE REHEARSED



Frankfurter Rundschau

skeleton key. She then found me dead. I wanted people to think of me and pity me because I had such a lot to learn."

Death here is a practical affair that frees the student from learning and taking an examination. It also makes the dreamer subject to agitation and horror. It seems to be nice to imagine the degree of grief and sorrow that dying will cause friends and next of kin.

This is also substantiated by a 25-year-old theologian who frequently had the same dream from way back in his youth. "I am buried not because I am tired of life but only to see who comes to my funeral; to see who my real friends are and to see who are not. I see the whole situation before me, the pastor's words, great praise, what a pity that he was snatched away from us so early when we had such hopes for him, he was such a nice person, and so on."

The dreamer also imagined the various ways that it could end. He described the most glorious: "I knock from inside the coffin which is then opened while the funeral is going on. It is a great success for me, there is great joy and my courage is admired. How silly I was and how inconsiderate towards my parents. But they do not hold me as they are glad to have me back." Here a day-dreamer manages to stage a private resurrection with an heroic outcome. Mourning and depression are remote.

A very typical day-dream can be summarised as follows: A scoundrel who is good at heart prevents a crime and is rewarded with riches and a fairy-tale bride.

This is the prototype of a sentimental hack-novel. One woman used to describe her day-dreams as her own private theatre. Swiss psychologist H. Zullinger claims that these day-dreams comparable to trashy novels are characteristic for the way the creative writing originates in spite of their paltriness.

Hedwig Katzenberger assumes that day-dreams are the original form of novels, plays and short stories both in form and content.

A forty-year-old doctor imagined a flying capsule with a lever that neutralised gravity. When the lever was pressed gravity was first reduced and then completely neutralised. In this condition the capsule could be lifted with a person's little finger. If the lever was turned yet further gravity became negative and the capsule rose of its own accord and was able to reach the stars. This is the material for a real hack novel.

It is very difficult to compile people's day-dreams as most people are unwilling to reveal their inner experiences. Men especially become indignant when asked about their day-dreams. Women and children seem to have fewer inhibitions.

Many people are ashamed and feel guilt. Significantly Hedwig Katzenberger did not hear of one single sexual day-dream.

Her collection and commentaries of day-dreams that have been published by Ernst Reinhardt of Munich under the title *The Day-dream* is all the more valuable.

Gerhard Wehr
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 March 1970)

Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen - a man of diffidence

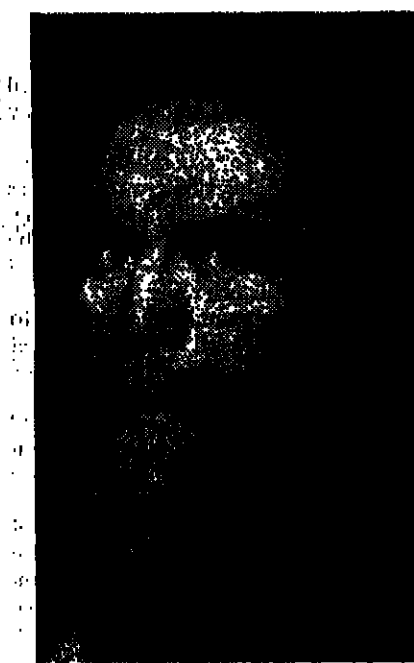
When Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen published his physical observations in a short treatise in 1895 he added an explanatory sentence: "If you place your hand between the discharging apparatus and the fluorescent screen you will see the darker shadows of the bones in the lighter outline of the hand."

The discovery and effects of this new sort of ray were soon recognised as a sensation. People spoke of a new type of light that penetrated solid bodies such as wood, vulcanite, stone, glass and leather. Illustrated magazines were quickly showing pictures of things that a human eye had never been able to see previously. The importance for science and in particular medicine was immediately plain.

Quick and exact diagnoses of broken bones, dislocations, ulcers and cancerous growths could now be made. Röntgen was celebrated as a benefactor of mankind. During the First World War speedier help was given to soldiers as their wounds could be diagnosed exactly.

In 1915 the King of Bavaria gave an audience to Röntgen and awarded him the insignia of the Order of Merit of Saint Michael, First Class. The honour was bestowed on his seventieth birthday.

But the physicist took no part in the development of X-ray techniques. As a contemporary of his affairs, he knew that his circumspection and researcher's



(Photo: dpa)

mentality was unsuitable for the speedy and energetic work involved. Because of this he withdrew to his less conspicuous working sphere.

Reserve is a word that was used when describing Röntgen. He is said to have

Psycho-physiological research financed by VW Foundation

Doctors, psychologists and technologists at Freiburg University plan to form a research group to investigate psycho-physiology.

Professor R. Heiss and lecturer Dr J. Fahrenberg of the department of psychology have been offered initial aid of 1.4 million Marks from the Volkswagen Foundation.

Psycho-physiology is a new discipline on the borders of psychology and physiology that describes the connections between physical and mental processes.

Doctors and psychologists therefore cooperate in this venture. With modern personality diagnosis and laboratory diagnosis scientists, backed by physiological registration methods and computer techniques, plan to come to a better understanding of the biological rudiments of individual behaviour and state of health.

Every emotional state, such as joy, excitement or anger, is both a mental and physical process with clearly definable modes of behaviour, subjective experience and physiological changes.

Psycho-physiological emotional patterns have hardly been investigated under experimental conditions. Many methods are needed to record to a satisfactory degree of accuracy data on the individual's behaviour, experimental data, statements on the subject's condition, data on the central nervous systems and vegetative endocrine information.

Apart from emotional conditions and other reaction processes there will be investigations into constitutional psycho-physiological connections such as constitutional psycho-vegetative instability and special psycho-vegetative syndromes in the clinical sphere.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 March 1970)

discovered X-rays (so called, as he himself described them, because of their unknown quantity), long before publishing his results. This at any rate was the claim of the contemporary who depicted the physicist as a prime example of a quiet, modest researcher.

And yet Röntgen soon achieved world-wide fame and honours were heaped upon him. The greatest honour came in 1901 when he received the first Nobel Prize for Physics.

Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen's ancestry was disputed at the turn of the century. The Dutch maintained that the scientist was a fellow countryman, supporting their claim with the fact that he had attended a Dutch school of engineering.

His father, who worked in Holland, had wanted this. Because of this the son grew up without having studied Latin and Greek which was later to prove a disadvantage to his academic career. Würzburg University would not at first allow him to teach there - only when he returned later was he admitted.

The German side provided clear proof of his German origins. Even Goethe was quoted, in his *Wanderjahre* he mentions the artistic desks made by a master carpenter called Röntgen. Another ancestor of Röntgen was an engineer on the first steamer to sail the Rhine. Later genealogical research then proved conclusively that Röntgen came from a family who lived by the Rhine.

He was born 125 years ago on 27 March 1845 in Lennep, now part of Remscheid. His parental home is now part of the town's Röntgen Museum.

Jörn Krause

(Kölnner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 March 1970)

A LUCKY CATCH...

That's what it will be, your 1969 holiday in the Federal Republic of Germany! Warm hospitality, many tourist attractions, a great wealth of historic monuments and art treasures, charming folklore events, this is what an exciting programme offers you for this year's stay in Germany. Send this coupon today for the latest information and free brochures full of practical advice on carefree travel in...

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(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES
SONNTAGSBLATT, 5. April 1970)

■ AUTOMOBILES

The Volksporsche is a lot of car for a lot of money



The 914, first offspring of the merger between Volkswagen and Porsche, made its appearance in time for last year's Frankfurt motor show. It can be supplied either with the 1.7-litre, four-cylinder, eighty-horse-power engine of the VW 411 B or with the two-litre, six-cylinder, 110-horse-power engine of the old Porsche 911 T.

The designers of the VW-Porsche 914 are particularly proud to have included an extremely future-orientated principle, that of the centre-mounted engine, in their sports car for the seventies.

Housing the heaviest part of any car, the engine, between the two axles, does indeed ideally distribute the load and ensure magnificent road-holding. The disadvantages that result ought, however, to make the principle a non-starter as far as standard family saloons are concerned.

Centre-mounted engines, then, are almost bound to be restricted to two-seater sports cars. Industriekurier's test model was a pop orange 914/4.

Getting into the car is as difficult as with any two-seater sports car, of this kind but once the driver is seated he feels ideally placed behind the steering wheel, which is quite small but not pronouncedly sporting, fitted with a centre horn push as it is.

All the major instruments are within easy reach. The only device operated from the steering column may be the indicator, but the switches and levers for the lights, emergency flashing lights, windscreen wipers and washers and heating present no difficulty for the driver with his safety belt fastened even though they are all on the dashboard.

The windscreen washer, incidentally, is powered by the excess pressure in the spare tyre, which, housed under the bonnet, is pumped up to 42.66 pounds per square inch.

The only controls that the belted-in driver would do best to leave to the young lady in the seat beside him are the knobs of his car radio. On either side of the dashboard, on the other hand, protected by a rubber screen, there is a loudspeaker.

The 914 owner could thus have stereo equipment built into his car, though it must be added that the passenger compartment is so small that for stereo addicts the result would be a disappointment in relation to the outlay necessary. A self-adjusting station-finder would, we feel, be a far better investment.

As regards the passenger compartment the 914 is really a two-seater-only for young people. The rear window is immediately behind the non-adjustable head-rests of the front seats.

Even hat-wearers will have difficulty in nonchalantly throwing their headgear on to the back seat. There is that little room. And the only place inside the car where a large handbag or a briefcase could be stored is in the box mounted on the transmission tunnel.

Then, however, the cushion that is perched on top of the tunnel and is presumably intended to accommodate a baby or toddler, must either be stowed away in the bonnet or boot (which together hold a surprising 154 cubic feet) or else left at home.

Maps and bits and pieces, on the other hand, can either be locked in the glove compartment or arranged in the storage

facilities provided in the door on the driver's side. There is also a little room immediately between the windscreen and the dashboard.

Even so, a double bass can be transported inside the 914 if need be — provided the hood is let down. This is the work of a few seconds spent springing four catches. The black plastic roof can be stowed away below the boot without making much difference to the luggage capacity.

Since it weighs a mere twenty pounds the knight of the road need not bother his lady friend in the event of April showers. All he needs to do is fit the hood on the windscreen and the frame and then snap the whole firmly into place from inside.

Although the front wheel casings jut into the passenger compartment even the tallest of people have ample foot-room. Shorter drivers will even have to slide their seat forwards, a luxury that the co-driver does not enjoy. All the co-driver has is a footrest; as in first-class railway carriages.

The height adjustability of the driver's seat is nothing more nor less than tilting the entire seat including backrest, forwards or backwards. All in all the 914's designers would have done better to equip the car with proper bucket seats and do without the mini-seat on the transmission tunnel.

The engine is a good starter. Despite the proximity of the engine the noise is far less disturbing than in the 411; the reason being, of course, that the 914 is decidedly a sports car in character.

The gears are a little sticky — the levers have to bypass the engine on their way to the rear-mounted five-speed gearbox — but with a little practice the 914 owner can change gear as swiftly as the driver of a car with the gear-lever mounted on top of the gearbox itself.

Although the rev counter dial does not show red until between 5,600 and 5,800 revolutions per minute the manual recommends not going above 5,000 too, since the engine reaches peak performance at approximately 4,900 rpm.

There is no benefit to be derived from allowing the engine to run at a higher rev count even though it is not dangerous to do so. Over and above the optimum rev count the piston speed increases to 42 feet per second. Even in cars of high repute this figure is up to 65 feet per second, with all the additional wear and tear that this involves.

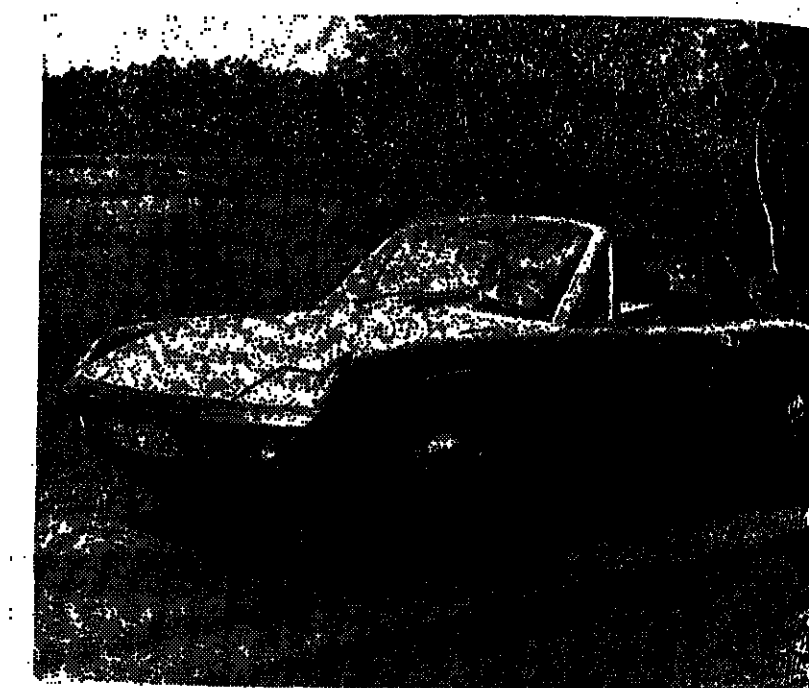
Driving the 914 is enjoyable for sporty types only. Motorists who set store by comfort would be better advised to think of the 914 as a two-seater sports car.

Airships fly again

The airship has been given a new lease of life. By 1971 at the latest, D-LEMO, at present the only airship in Europe, is to be joined by two companions. At Mülheim in the Ruhr, D-LEMO's home base, a West German aviation firm is building the other two airships, 197 and 322 feet long.

Another super-blimp, length as yet undecided, is still on the drawing-board. When completed it will be able to carry a forty-ton payload, in theory equivalent to about 400 passengers.

Like D-LEMO, which made its maiden journey last August, the two new airships to be built at Mülheim are filled with non-inflammable helium and are a good



The two-seater VW-Porsche 914

in terms of the Porsche 911 range. The fifteen-inch wheels may not fall foul of every little hole in the road but the suspension is so hard that every poor stretch of road can strain the nerves of sensitive people.

The 914's rack and pinion steering, on the other hand, is so precise that bends can be taken to the inch. Even in a succession of right- and left-hand bends the 914 runs as though it were on tracks. It is virtually impossible to make the rear swerve.

Mind you, more powerful tyres than the 155s would not have been a bad idea. The 165s available as an optional extra are well worth the extra expense.

On good country roads and autobahns the 914 spoils even spoilt drivers. With the eighty horse power of the VW 411 saloons of 100 and more horse power can be left standing, particularly as other motorists have a healthy respect for the Volksporsche. As a rule there is no need to flash for gangway.

Flipping open the main headlights is a performance that is always worth watching. As soon as they are switched on the headlights are flipped up like hares' ears by power from the windscreen washer motor.

The heating is far too powerful for the size of the passenger compartment but despite being dependent on the rev count it can with a little practice easily be adjusted. The windows are quick to steam up, though, which is something of a problem.

Performance is due more to the aerodynamic design than to the engine power, particularly as the 914 is heavier than it looks. Fully tanked it weighs 2,068 lbs, not far short of a ton, which is 22 lbs more than the Porsche 911 S, which does, when all is said and done, have a 180-horse-power six-cylinder engine.

The 914 is 264 lbs heavier than the

deal safer than the hydrogen and neon filled Zeppelins of old.

What is more, they cost only a fifth of what the Zeppelins cost to manufacture. They can be used for advertising in the air or for freight and postal purposes.

Some time during the next few months D-LEMO is to embark on a five-month advertising trip to France and Spain. There are also plans to use it as a flying conference hall or radio station at some future date.

Since Zeppelins were first invented some 300 airships have been built all over the world.

(Hannoversche Presse, 19 March 1970)

TECHNOLOGY

Semi-conductor technology advances by leaps and bounds

Telecon, a newly developed TV camera tube, can take pictures in semi-darkness and has a life expectancy 100 to 1,000 times greater than conventional tubes.

With a speed of only 0.4 lux it reacts to light impressions twenty times more powerfully than its predecessors, and while conventional tubes are shattered by too intensive light the Telecon withstands the brightest light.

The new tube, developed jointly by the semi-conductor and tube divisions of AEG-Telefunken, was unveiled at the firm's fifth technological press colloquium in Heilbronn.

It need only fulfil a fraction of the expectations placed on it to give rise to amazement at the potential of modern semi-conductor technology.

The core of the tube is a silicon disc foot seven by five foot five by eight. This is probably because a million light-sensitive diodes are body has to be tough enough to stand strain and stress without the tiny diodes, each of which is only five thousandths of a millimetre in size, the speed is more impressive than its optical picture taken by the TV camera is 5.5 seconds, enough to fly in the course of the demonstration seconds, enough to fly in the course of the demonstration seconds, enough to fly in the course of the demonstration seconds.

Small wonder, then, that the speed is more impressive than its optical picture taken by the TV camera is 5.5 seconds, enough to fly in the course of the demonstration seconds, enough to fly in the course of the demonstration seconds, enough to fly in the course of the demonstration seconds.

One kilometre from a standard centigrade, Dr Richard Epple, director of took 33.8 seconds and top speed development, claimed, level was 113 miles an hour. In these properties and a greatly improved mechanical robustness would without the rev counter going and the red (roughly 6,000 rpm).

This only goes to show that the could take a far more powerful Porsche's design engineers are repeat have tested the 914's body by fit with engines a good deal more even than the 110-horse-power, order engine that one version of boast.

No matter how good road-hold be, sporting drivers will not be with a mere eighty horse power. 914 can be driven at full speed in all conditions, which is more than said for a good many cars of comparable engine performance.

Despite the lack of boosters the and rear disc brakes are outsized.

Fuel consumption of the test varied between 25 and 31 Imperial gallon, with no effort made to cut consumption. Average sumption in town, country and autobahn proved to be 26 mpg per gallon.

Even when driven full out on autobahn the 914's 13.7-gallon tank res a range of at least 300 miles.

The 914 is now also available with two-litre, six-cylinder, 110-horse engine of the old Porsche 911 T. four-cylinder version is expensive at between 11,955 and 12,554 Marks in the exclusive price range of a blooded Porsche.

In other words, an extra thirty power and twelve miles an hour nearly 8,000 Marks. In return he can be sure he is purchasing a two-seater sports car and not a saloon.

There ought, for that matter, enough people who are prepared the extra for the marquee. Despite high price the present 100 vehicles that roll off the assembly line have sold months in advance. And that for itself.

Josef He (Industriekurier, 2 April 1970)



appear to make the Telecon ideally suited for tough assignments such as traffic supervision or process supervision in a rolling mill.

Silicon used as the basis of a new design of TV camera tube is only one of the many uses to which semi-conductors can be put.

They have had a revolutionary effect on technological progress in electronics, ranging from transistors, without which electronic brains would be brainless, to solar cells to convert the energy of the Sun into electric power for satellites.

Without semi-conductors as electronic components neither of these would have been feasible and a wide range of developments are only just getting under way.

Special elements, Dr Reinhard Dahlberg, director of Heilbronn semi-conductor works, explained to the assembled company, make it possible to convert mechanical, acoustic, thermal, optical, nuclear and magnetic units into electrical signals.

Primary elements for light-modulated switches, light barriers and punched tape scanners all use semi-conductors. With the aid of semi-conductors material is counted and sorted, controlled and

regulated and radioactivity is detected and measured.

Semi-conductor technology also plays a part where fuel injection, self-dipping headlights and non-blocking brakes are concerned. "Maybe, at some time in the future," Dr Dahlberg mused, "many auto-bahn collisions will be avoided with the aid of distance radar."

Distance radar is part of one of the latest developments, semi-conductor microwave generators. They generate electromagnetic waves in the millimetre and centimetre wavebands, frequencies, that is, of between a few and several hundred gigahertz.

There are any number of uses to which these generators could be put. Television, for instance, can only transmit on a certain number of channels because it is limited to a certain number of frequencies. With the aid of semi-conductor microwave generators TV transmissions could be beamed on a much higher frequency, say twelve gigahertz, a frequency that is the subject of discussion at the moment.

The prospects as far as radar is concerned are fantastic. Department head Dr Hans Strack outlined a number of possibilities, including a portable radar device only four inches in size. Yet this tiny device would be capable of distinguishing between objects only eighteen inches apart.

A by-product of android development will soon be ready for manufacture. The Rossbach researchers are working on a fully mobile artificial arm containing electronic devices capable of registering every impulse and unconscious reflex of the nerve ends of the stump and converting them into mechanical motion. The artificial arm thus reacts in exactly the same way as a normal arm.

(Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung, 20 March 1970) (Mündener Markur, 2 April 1970)

Lossbach robots will do the dirty work

In a matter of decades our cities will be sparkling clean, yet dustmen and road-sweepers will be as much past history as charlades and window-cleaners. The work of all will be done by androids.

These robots to do the dirty work are being developed at the research facilities of the Cybertronics Company in Rossdorf, near Darmstadt.

Engineers and technicians have already developed an electronic device with a structural, organisational and information system based on that of the human nervous system.

The first androids developed from this device are life-size robots with flexible joints and human figures. Their power and programme instructions come from a base plate with which one leg always remains in contact.

On the drawing-board, though, freely moving androids with bodies containing all the necessary data processing and mechanical functions already exist. They will respond both to optical and to acoustic signals.

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(Mündener Markur, 2 April 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

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Last year the Bundestag passed a law defining the status of illegitimate children in society. On 1 July 1970 this comes into force. The new legislation will in many ways improve the situation in which the unmarried mother and her child find themselves. But society still holds the unmarried mother aloof and gives her little support.

On the terrace of *Brünningsau*, a farmhouse in Upper Bavaria, near Rosenheim, ten girls are standing waving to a young woman, who has just left the house.

It is a strange company: five of the girls are holding tiny babies in their arms.

Apart from this picture of unity the general scene in *Brünningsau* is quite diverse. The farmhouse has been set up from private means for unmarried expectant mothers.

They come from all over the Federal Republic, from abroad, from all social strata and have differing educational backgrounds and come from different age groups.

The youngest is seventeen, the eldest forty. Renata is just twenty and speaks three languages fluently. Heidi is learning a craft and Gabi is a secretary.

Sohrah comes from the Orient and used to work in a consulate in her home country. She said: "What a thing to happen to me!"

The "thing" that happened to her is the thing that led all the girls to the farmhouse. *Brünningsau* offers them not only a roof over their heads and companionship, but also understanding and sympathy for the situation in which they find themselves.

It is this very sympathy that society has denied them. Hanni's fate is a typical example of how heartless even parents can be, when their daughter comes home and says she is carrying someone's baby.

■ OUR WORLD

A farmhouse where unmarried mothers find sympathy

Hanni was only three months pregnant when she came to *Brünningsau*. Up till then she had been a bank employee, a 23-year-old girl living at her parents' home, in a little Westphalian town.

When she met a graphic artist from a neighbouring town her parents had nothing against the relationship. Peter made a good impression on them, spoke of marriage and boasted a good income. Hanni went to visit him at his home at weekends quite often and nothing was said.

Then Hanni found she was pregnant. First of all she told Peter. Only then did she learn something that Peter had kept from her. He was a married man who had been living for some time separated from his wife.

Shocked and distressed Hanni went back to her parents expecting to find advice and sympathy. A further shock was in store for her.

Her parents said: "How could you get mixed up with a devil like that? You've dragged our good name through the dirt! Get out of this house immediately and never darken our doorstep again!"

Hanni did so. She quit her job and left the town so that who would not disgrace her respectable parents any more with the disgraceful thing she had done. Bitter and tormented by the lack of sympathy she had found she came to *Brünningsau*.

Hanni's future is still uncertain. Her parents are prepared to take her back but they will not accept her baby. She would have to give it to foster parents. So far she

has not been able to make such a heart-rending decision.

One unwritten law at *Brünningsau* is that the mother shall not give up her child. Every effort is made to keep mothers there until they have found a new job in a place where they can take their child.

Renata has been waiting for five months for such a chance. She says: "My mother reacted in just the same way as Hanni's old folks. She swore at me in words I would not repeat and told me to leave her house immediately. Now that she has seen her little grandchild and the neighbours know all about what happened she is prepared to take me back and the baby as well. But I will not go anywhere near her again."

Elke's story is an encouraging example of how some parents care less about "shame" and the neighbours' title-tattle than their own daughter's welfare.

Elke comes from a "good bourgeois" home in Baden. At sixteen she ran wild since she thought she could not bear her home life any more.

She says: "When I realised that I was going to have a baby I was of course too proud to go home and hang my head in shame. But I could not stay with the family with which I was au-pair. By chance I got to hear about *Brünningsau*. My parents kept writing that I should come home and that there would be no reproaches, but as yet I have not been able to face up to it. Slowly I have come to see that this will be the best for myself and my child. I have not learned a profession and it would be very difficult for me to earn enough for the two of us."

Maria, a thirty-year-old woman does not want to talk about herself, but when I offered to help her in the kitchen she did speak about life in *Brünningsau*. Women who want to be accepted into the farmhouse must be prepared to take up employment within the scope of the new legislation for protecting mothers. Administrative officials at the farmhouse find jobs and work in shifts. Half of the girls work from six in the morning until two then return to *Brünningsau*. The others work from two until ten.

The group that is off duty babysits the children of those who are working. All chores at the farmhouse are done by the women themselves. They have a weekly cooking, cleaning and washing rota. From the money they earn they have to pay 300 Marks per month for bed and board.

Tatjana Wesselowsky
(Köln Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 March 1970)



NEWS IN BRIEF

Excuse me!

Equality of the sexes has officially reached the dance floor. The first German professional boxer to train according to the latest scientific methods? Will the 220-lb Neumünster miner succeed in continuing a career brought to an abrupt end in Madrid on 3 April with the aid of out-of-the-ordinary training?

At the meeting in Hammelburg, the ADTV decided to break with the old ruling that only gentlemen may be invited to dance.

Their decision reads: "At a table people acquainted with each other sitting the former procedure of only a gentleman may offer an invitation to dance is abolished. A lady may invite a gentleman to dance, maintaining the requisite decorum." The ADTV committee gave the exercise within the bounds of a party fashion.

But it did stress that young people should ensure they realised the requirements in dress for dancing back to his changing-room.

Before the fight the room had been filled with German dance music and cheerful singing. It now resembled a funeral vault. Certainty of success, hopes for the future and any amount of money that another man would now earn lay dead and buried.

Going, going...

Prices for single girls at the Easter Saturday auction in the cages near Kassel were fairly stable. Every year in Oshausen, the Martinshagen unmarried women under the auctioneer's hammer.

According to the old custom men in the village elect from their own ranks an auctioneer, who offers every girl planned, it was announced in Essen on 3 April. Since the Olympic regatta centre at Bad Schilke on Kiel bay was first costed Saturday that the single girls learn in spring 1969 prices have rocketed forty times "are worth" from a bill poster cent. The section of the Olympic centre that will afterwards be publicly owned will, it was stated, cost at least sixty million Marks.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 31 March 1970)

Suit survey

A joint survey conducted by the Institutes of research showed that in the period of twelve months showed that this year 56 per cent of men between twenty and sixty-five bought a new suit.

In fact thirteen per cent bought suits and four per cent bought more.

The best customers at the tailors were office workers in executive positions and high-ranking and up-and-coming servants, aged between twenty and thirty-nine.

On the other hand only one in ten farm owners bought a new suit during the year's duration of the survey.

Mass-produced tailoring claimed eight per cent of the market.
(Handelsblatt, 24 March 1970)

Closed shop

Sign on the door of a carpenter's workshop in a village near Stuttgart. Closed. Am in the pub opposite.

Underneath was another sign: No hold on. I'll fetch him. Mrs. Weichold.
(DIE WELT, 26 March 1970)

SPORT

Is Weiland made of comeback material?

A FUTURE OF BLOOD, TOIL, TEARS AND SWEAT

The dream of riches was over. Was Weiland's career too? With all this a recent and painful memory Peter Weiland sat in his hotel room wearing a track-suit and started to work out his own future.

He would have to live with this defeat, live without the European title and proud words. He would have to live without illusions and make a choice between retirement or carrying on, between taking it easy and working hard and mercilessly.

The ex-Neumünster miner who still retains his Federal Republic championship title intends to carry on. He proposes to train more intensively than in the past, more logically and above all using more up-to-date methods.

What has long been a matter of course for competitive sportsmen in other disciplines is now to keep boxing pro Weiland in trim too.

Athletes, oarsmen, cyclists, weight-lifters, gymnasts and swimmers all use the latest methods to reach international standards and gain Olympic honours.

Boxer Weiland hopes at least to train his way to a fresh chance.

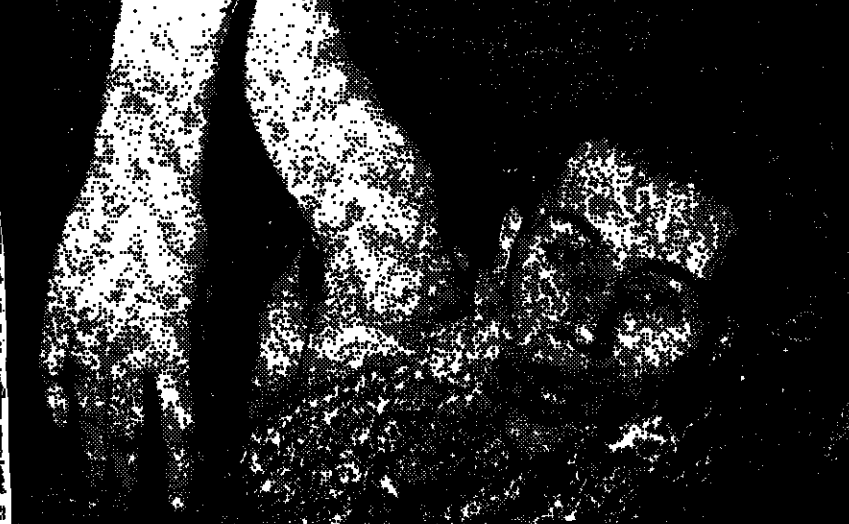
Trainer Knapp and his protégé intend, after a well-earned rest, to work out a scientific training schedule specially designed for Peter Weiland. Weiland is to take medical tests and is quite prepared to change old habits if he is advised to do so.

Maybe Weiland will be seen in the foreseeable future at workouts involving sweat-jerking interval training, ingenious gymnastics designed to toughen particular tendons or a tête-à-tête with the gleaming

(DIE WELT, 7 April 1970)

The 1972 Olympic sailing events at Kiel will also be more expensive than planned, it was announced in Essen on 3 April. Since the Olympic regatta centre at Bad Schilke on Kiel bay was first costed Saturday that the single girls learn in spring 1969 prices have rocketed forty times "are worth" from a bill poster cent. The section of the Olympic centre that will afterwards be publicly owned will, it was stated, cost at least sixty million Marks.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 31 March 1970)



Aden	SA \$ 0.85	Colombia	col. \$ 1.00	Formosa	NT \$ 5.00	Indonesia	Rp. 15.00	Malevi	M. \$ 0.40	Paraguay	G. 15.00	Sudan	PT \$ 5.00
Algeria	Al 10.00	Congo (Brazzaville)	C.F.A. 30.00	France	FF 0.60	Iran	IR 10.00	Malaysia	Mal 0.40	Pers	P. 3.50	Syria	S. \$ 5.00
Angola	Ang. 1.00	Congo (Kinshasa)	C.F.A. 30.00	Gabon	G. 1.00	Iraq	IR 10.00	Mali	Mal 0.40	Philippines	P. 10.00	Tanzania	T. \$ 5.00
Argentina	Arg. 1.00	Costa Rica	C. 0.85	Germany	DM 1.00	Israel	IL 10.00	Mexico	M. 1.00	Poland	Pol. 1.00	Thailand	Th. \$ 5.00
Australia	Aus. 1.00	Cuba	C. 0.13	Ghana	G. 1.00	Italy	It. 10.00	Mozambique	M. 1.00	Portugal	Port. 1.00	Trinidad and Tobago	T. \$ 5.00
Austria	Aus. 1.00	Cyprus	C. 0.13	Great Britain	Gr. 1.00	Jamaica	J. 1.00	Nepal	N. 1.00	Rwanda	R. 1.00	Togo	T. \$ 5.00
Bahamas	B. 1.00	Denmark	D. 1.00	Greece	G. 1.00	Jordan	J. 1.00	Netherlands	N. 1.00	Rumelia	R. 1.00	Turkey	T. \$ 5.00
Bahrain	B. 1.00	Ecuador	E. 1.00	Guatemala	G. 1.00	Kenya	K. 1.00	Nicaragua	N. 1.00	Russia	R. 1.00	Tunisia	T. \$ 5.00
Belize	B. 1.00	El Salvador	E. 1.00	Haiti	H. 1.00	Lebanon	L. 1.00	Niger	N. 1.00	Saudi Arabia	S. 1.00	Uganda	U. \$ 5.00
Bolivia	B. 1.00	Equador	E. 1.00	Honduras	H. 1.00	Libya	L. 1.00	Nigeria	N. 1.00	Senegal	S. 1.00	USA	US \$ 5.00
Brazil	B. 1.00	Ethiopia	E. 1.00	Hong Kong	H. 1.00	Madagascar	M. 1.00	North Korea	N. 1.00	Sierra Leone	S. 1.00	USSR	US \$ 5.00
Bulgaria	B. 1.00	Finland	F. 1.00	India	I. 1.00	Malawi	M. 1.00	South Korea	S. 1.00	Somalia	S. 1.00	Yugoslavia	Y. \$ 5.00
Burundi	B. 1.00	France	F. 1.00	Indonesia	I. 1.00	Malawi	M. 1.00	S. Viet Nam	S. 1.00	Spain	S. 1.00	Zambia	Z. \$ 5.00
Cambodia	C. 1.00	Germany	G. 1.00	Iran	I. 1.00	Malawi	M. 1.00	Spain	S. 1.00	Switzerland	S. 1.00		
Cameroon	C. 1.00	Ghana	G. 1.00	Iraq	I. 1.00	Malawi	M. 1.00						
Canada	C. 1.00	Great Britain	G. 1.00	Israel	I. 1.00	Malawi	M. 1.00						
Ceylon	C. 1.00	Greece	G. 1.00	Italy	I. 1.00	Malawi	M. 1.00						
Chile	C. 1.00	Guatemala	G. 1.00	Jamaica	J. 1.00	Malawi	M. 1.00						

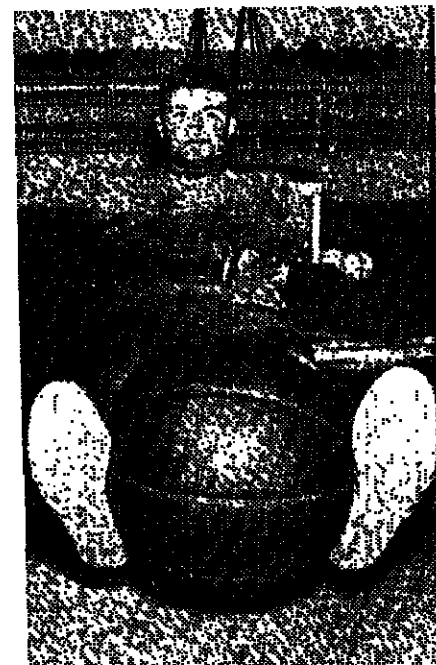
monsters used by weight-lifters in training.

Fast footwork, armwork and general speed of reaction are definitely qualities that can be gained in training.

Peter Weiland must, of course, realise what lies ahead of him: two years of not overdoing it in private life, two years of blood, sweat, toil and tears and two years of struggle against the "inner pigdog" and day-to-day temptations. Will he make the grade?

The road to Hell, they say, is paved with good intentions. Weiland is not a man of iron will. It should be interesting to see how he fares in the next couple of years.

Hermann Rüping
(Hamburger Abendblatt, 6 April 1970)



Peter Weiland
(Photo: Nordbild)

Hans and Werner Lampe swim their way to success

Brothers Hans and Werner Lampe were prepared to swim 300 miles, do fifty hours' tough and merciless weight training, forgo leisure time and live entirely for swimming in order to reach the top flight in Europe.

Their heavy investment began to bear fruit at the Federal Republic all-comers indoor championships in Dortmund.

A year ago the Lampes were mere average swimmers in a Hanover club. They won North German championships without creating much of a stir. Then they decided to go to Bonn and ace coach Gerhard Hetz.

Educational and professional problems had first to be solved. Crawl specialist Werner Lampe was at commercial college in Hanover but his teachers appreciated his position and he was able to commute between Hanover and Bonn, returning home for extra lessons at weekends.

Butterfly specialist Hans Lampe was granted leave by Hanover teacher training college to attend training. With these two initial problems solved Gerhard Hetz set to work.

It took five months and 300 miles for Werner Lampe to swim his way to the position of second-fastest long-distance crawler in Europe. At Dortmund he swam the 1,500 metres freestyle in 16 min. 44.6 sec., only 12.5 seconds slower than Hans Fassnacht of Mannheim.

Since Werner Lampe is younger than world record-holder Fassnacht he has in terms of development already left the Mannheim swimmer standing. Lampe is already more than four seconds faster than GDR ace Sperling, who was second to Fassnacht in the European records.

Werner Lampe
(Photo: Horst Müller)

Lanky, six foot three inch Lampe underscored his claims to a medal at the European championships in Barcelona this September by swimming the 1500 metres a Dortmund like clockwork.

He swam his way to the championship a good fifty metres ahead of the field, clocking 1 min. 7.5 sec. per 100 metres, according to the plan drawn up by coach Gerhard Hetz.

Fassnacht's European record nearly fell and only did not do so because Lampe had no competitor.

Hans Lampe swam a Federal Republic record in 25 metre baths in January.

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

covering the 100 metres butterfly in 57.1 sec. This was his first step on the road from regional mediocrity to an international rating.

Sleep, swim and eat is all that the two brothers have been able to do for months. "Never have I trained so hard as under Gerhard Hetz in Bonn," says Hans Lampe after five months of training.

"At times I had to pull myself together to keep it up. Everything ached. I was on the brink of a breakdown. But a few days' rest put everything right."

As the season starts the Lampe brothers can breathe a sigh of relief. Swimming in competitions is a busman's holiday, but a restful one as far as they are concerned.

Yet they have to do well in order to continue to receive the grants made to them by mail-order magazine and Olympic show-jumping gold medalist Josef Neckermann's Federal Republic Sports Aid Foundation.

Karsten Lehmann
(DIE WELT, 7 April 1970)